The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,116.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo	14
" Carwar	7	" Galle	15
" Mangalore	8	" Negapatam	18
" Canananore	9	" Pondicherry	19
" Tellicherry	9	" Madras	21
" Calicut	10	" Coconada	23
" Beypore	11	" Visagapatam	24
" Cochin	11	" Bimlipatam	25
" Allepey	12	" Gopaulpore	25
" Tuticorin	13	" Kedgeree	26
		Arrive CALCUTTA	27

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSSORAH	29
" Kurrachee	15	" Fao	29
" Guadur	16	" Bushire	30
" Muscat	18	" Linga	2
" Bunder Abbas	20	" Bunder Abbas	3
" Linga	22	" Muscat	5
" Bushire	24	" Guadur	7
" Fao	28	" Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine between Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The new Passenger Steamer FLORA, 2,320 Tons, which has very superior accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 9th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER FLORA:

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Trieste	£60	£35
To Suez	£36	£22

[*See Special Advertisement.*]

The Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 18th January.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£12-0
To Port Said	£30	£11-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-12

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by Mail Steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 930 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with great regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have such an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £12.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess of weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-10 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 1s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Company, and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

* TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese, and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agent of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 26th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain D. Reynoldson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 300	Second Class Rs. 200
To SOUTHAMPTON	" " 650	" " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU (1,538 tons and 300 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 5th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons and 300 H. P.), Captain J. Brannan, will be despatched to CHINA on THURSDAY, the 30th November, at noon, calling at Penang and Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 2nd proximo.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,201 registered Tons, G. Read, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

1st Class to Suez £30
Ditto to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 9th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50 0	£ 25 0	£ 12 0
" Port Said	£ 37 0	£ 23 0	£ 14 6
" Suez	£ 36 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

EGITTO, on TUESDAY, 5th December 1871.
PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship INVERNESS, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th November 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. m., on account of the owners, the following packages saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane ex Codabux:—

About 110 Packages Sundries, and addressed cases of private effects. Particulars of which can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Agents to Lloyds.

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Gunna Bhugbhund and Jeeve Ramjee Ghella, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Thuckor Mooljee Muthooradas, the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Furzendary land or ground, hereditaments, and premises, situated without the Fort of Bombay, fronted on the north side of Moogbhat Lane at Girgaum near Borebhat Naky, in the sub-district of Bhoolesware, and containing by admeasurement 5s 3-0; square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed under Assessment No. 3, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east, west, and north, by the property of Trimbuck Ragobs, Goldsmith, Furzundar, and on or towards the south by a passage or public lane.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Hotel Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Mahogany Medium size Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, a full-toned Cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard, handsome plated 3, 4 and 9 light Lamps, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th, THURSDAY, the 7th, and FRIDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Proprietor of the Clarendon Family Hotel, the valuable Hotel Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 6 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Miniature Billiard Table, Sewing Machines, Piano, Harmonium, Carriage, Brougham, Horses, Ferns, Plants, &c., &c., at The Fernery Grove, Mazagon Road, Parel.

On MONDAY, the 11th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the property of R. B. Duncan, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Broadwood, a handsome English-built double-seated Brougham by Peters, Horses, two sets of double English Harness, Plants, &c., at No. 1325, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Fraser S. Hore, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table, by J. Bonnett and Co, a fine full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano by John Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of Choice Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 18th, and TUESDAY, the 19th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., the property of C. E. Penn, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A choice collection of Shrubs, Plants, and Ferns, namely about three hundred and fifty pots, and two or three dozen tubs, including Ixoras, Bougainvillea, Crimson Passion Flower, Rhizomias of various kinds, Hephanotis, Roupellia, Myrtle, Sweetbria, Honeysuckle, Waxplants, Begonias of various kinds, Heliotrope, Allamanda, Cassia, Rose, sweetleaved Verbena, sweetleaved Geranium, Achimenis, Caladium, Alocasia, Ferns, &c., &c.

The above on view at Mr. Fox's Bungalow, Mahalaxmee, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., on Thursday, the 23rd instant, and the six following days.

1 English-built Mail Phaeton, nearly new.
1 Set of English double Harness, nearly new.
1 Handsome English-built Brougham, with chesnut Horse and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Colored, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.,

40 Dozens Portwine.
200 ditto Sherry.
50 Bags Beans.
15 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 ditto Grey Jaconets.
2 Cases Silk Bordered Sarries.
1 ditto ditto Dhoties.
3 ditto Coloured Handkerchieves.
1 ditto Spanish Stripes.
1 ditto Parsee Pugrees.
400 Boxes Bar Soap.

In the Apollo Bonded Warehouse—

On account of whom it may concern, saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane.

B B H—5 Packages Merchandize.
Bull & Co.—6 Cases Wine.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1871.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, landed ex Jumna.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of 145 packages fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, currants, tapioca, caraway seeds, crystallized fruits, assorted tart fruits, 3, 2, and 1 lb. jars and tins, assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, in ocasoni, vermicelli, pearl barley, herrings à la sardines, petit pois, Yorkshire game, pork, veal, and ham pies, isinglass, fruits in syrups, Milton oyster, potted meats, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Worcestershire sauce, salmon, mackarel in sauce, asparagus, curried rabbit, Richmond cheese, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF BOMBAY PUBLICS.

BURRA TUMASHA!

YOU NOT HEAR NEWS!
AHRE-E-E!! THERE IS GRAND NAUTCH AT
GRANT ROAD ROYAL THEATRE,
MONDAY EVENING,
ON FOURTH (4TH) DAY OF THE DECEMBER, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST
FOR
DAVE CARSON SAHIB
HAVE ARRIVING IN THE BOMBAY FROM
LOFTY ALTITUDES OF HIMALAYAS
BOUNDED BY
E'SNOWY RANGE AND INCOME-TAX.

TICKET can be get at Company of SOUNDY & Co.,
But *of course*, must give H. M. coin of realm Rs. four (4 rupees) for cognizance such
PUCKA TUMASHA.

Unfortunate peoples that have not wealthy progenitors, can behold at distance for
RUPEES MUCH LESS.

Therefore, I hope you long life and progression, for consider this my application on behalf of
DAVE CARSON SAHIB.

And your honor's humble Petitioner will ever more pray, &c., &c., *of course*.

I have honour to be,
Your Honor's most obedient and humble Servant,
DAVE-E-KAR-SEN.

N.B.—No connection Keshub Chunder-Sen.

BANK OF BOMBAY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th day of December, 1871, at 11 A.M., for the following purposes:—

To dispose of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting of the 2nd day of October last (and the adjournment thereof of the 16th idem), referred to in the Notice of such Meeting, dated the 29th day of July last.

To consider the propriety of adopting legal proceedings against the late Directors of the Bank, with the object of recovering from them the monies alleged to have been lost by their misconduct and negligence in the management of the affairs of the Bank.

To fix and determine the remuneration to be paid to the Liquidator since the day of October last, and if no satisfactory arrangement can then be arrived at, to receive the Liquidator's resignation and appoint another person as Liquidator and fix his remuneration.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

25th November 1871.

SALOON FIRE ARMS.

The Undersigned invite especial attention to their new Stock of the above, which in

PRINCIPLE, CONSTRUCTION, AND FINISH

are superior to anything of the kind hitherto imported.

Rifles—Rs. 75 and Rs. 85. Pistols—Rs. 25 and Rs. 28.

A discount of 10 per cent. for Cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
Do. Do.	1 14	2 2
CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
LATAKIA, WILLS' Do.	1 0	1 2
SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' Do.	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 6 oz. tin	2 0	2 4
VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb.	1 4	1 8
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW, a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly advertised under this name, per lb.	3 0	3 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TABLE GLASS WARE.

JUST LANDED; of twenty patterns for daily, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra, use.

BEER Tumblers, dozen, from	6-4	GOBLETS, doz., from Rs.	10-8
WINE Tumblers	6-4	FRENCH Rock Glass, doz.	9-8
BUTTER Dishes, each	7-8	HONEY or Jam Jars, each	3-0
BISCUIT Jars, "	6-4	ICE Pails Mounted in plate	9-8
SHERRY Wine, "	9-0	ICE Plates, dozen	10-8
CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen	8-0	ICE Trays, each	4-8
CHAMPAGNE Tumblers, "	4-8	JELLY Glasses, dozen	5-4
CHEESE Dishes, each	3-0	LIQUEUR Frames, dozen	4-8
CLARET Glasses, doz.	5-0	MILK Jugs, each	3-0
CLARET Jugs, each	7-8	PLAIN Stands, set of four	4-8
CLARET Cup Jugs, "	9-8	PICKLE Bottles, pair	6-4
COMPORTS, "	3-0	SALAD Bowls, each	9-8
CREAM Jugs, "	5-4	SALT Cellars, pair	4-8
CUSTARD Glasses, doz.	5-4	SHERRY Glasses, dozen	5-4
DECANTERS, Pint, pair	9-0	SPIRIT Bottles, pair	9-0
DECANTERS, Quarts "	10-8	SUGAR Basins, each	3-0
FINGER Glasses, doz.	12-8	SWEETMEAT Glasses, each	2-8
FLOWER Baskets, each	6-4	TANKARD Jugs "	4-8
FLOWER Tubes, doz.	8-0	WATER BOTTLES with Tumblers each	3-0
FLOWER Vases, each	2-8	WATER Jugs "	6-8
FRUIT Dishes, "	10-8	WINE Coolers, dozen "	12-0
FRUIT Stands, "	1-8		

Of first-rate material and workmanship.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STATIONERY.

THE Company import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the literateur, or the boudoir of the lady; and a variety of elegancies for the drawing-room table, for presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are exclusively from Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co, the well known superiority of whose manufacture of these articles guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the very best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long, actual service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS, to ensure constant presentation to the customer of fresh Goods in the best condition, an advantage which the resources and extensive connection of the Company enable them to offer in a degree unequalled by any other house in the Presidency.

The Stock Comprises

ACCOUNT BOOKS, plain and locked.	PAPERS & ENVELOPES, for local or postal correspondence.
ALBUMS, for portraits and landscapes.	PAPER CLIPS, Fasteners, Knives, & Weights
BLOTTING CASES, plain and elegant.	PENS, Steel and Quill, of every kind.
BLOTTING PADS and Paper, & Bouquet Papers.	PEN CLEANERS, Knives, Makers, and Racks.
BRISTOL MOUNTS, of superior quality, in sizes.	POCKET BOOKS, Useful and elegant, in variety.
CARDS, Playing and Visiting.	PURSES, Porte-monnaies, in variety.
CARD CASES for the above, in variety.	PENCILS, Made Quill Pens and Nibs.
CARD AND LETTER RACKS, and Desk Boxes.	SCRAP BOOKS and Portfolios for Music, Drawing, &c.
DESKS, "Albert," "Traveller's," &c.	SLATES, Ordinary, Book, and Porcelain.
DIARIES, by De La Rue and Letts.	STATIONERY CABINETS of Solid Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut.
ECRITOIRES and Envelopes, & Paper Cases.	STATIONERY CASES of Oak, Japanned Tin, or Walnut.
EYELETS, Presses, Gum Bottles & Erasers.	TOURISTS' WRITING CASES in Morocco & Russia fitted.
INKS, By Blackwood, Stephens, and others.	TRAVELLER'S COMPANION being Desk and Dressing case in one.
INKSTANDS, Invoice Files, & Ivory Tablets.	TRAVELLERS' or "No Fuss Ultra," Writing case.
LETTER SCALES, Cases, and Cases.	
MANUSCRIPT BOOKS and Music Paper.	

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

THE UNITED VICTORIA and COLABA RECLAMATION and PIER COMPANY, Limited (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the ELEVENTH DAY of DECEMBER next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before it.—The Sixth day of November 1871.

G. M. STEWART, Liquidator.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY
Kennedy Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khotwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and pair of young Australian HORSES.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
VEERUMGAUM EXTENSION.

In anticipation of the LINE soon being OPENED for TRAFFIC, Goods are now being received at Bombay and all Stations for VEERUMGAUM, and at Veerumgaum for Bombay and all Stations. The Rate for Half-pressed Cotton, Veerumgaum to Bombay, will be RUPEES THIRTY-THREE per Ton of Twenty-Seven Bengal Maunds.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Camp Veerumgaum, 27th November 1871.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—From December 1st, the CHARGES for TELEGRAMS via Turkey to London, Great Britain, and America, will be RAISED to the present rates via Teheran and Suez.

No change at present in rates via Turkey to Continent of Europe.

From the same date the SPECIAL CHARGE for TEN WORD MESSAGES to the Continent of Europe by all routes will be ABOLISHED.

By Order,
ROBERT BOTELER,
Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs.

Bombay, 27th November 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALES of MYSORE SANDALWOOD will be HELD at the various Kothis on the dates below specified:—

Shimoga Kothi	13th	November 1871.
Saugor "	27th	" "
Cowlidroog "	12th	December "
Feringapatam "	4th	" "
Hoonsoor "	18th	" "

The quantity exposed for Sale will be 2,000 candies (500 tons) more or less.

2. Copies of Revised Rules for Sandalwood Auction Sales can be obtained free, by application, to the Undersigned.

G. J. VANSOMEREN, Captain,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Bangalore, 6th October 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.—Tenders are invited for the supply of such quantities of pure, clean TALLOW, as the Company may require, during 6 months commencing 1st January 1872 (estimated at 85 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "TENDER for TALLOW," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office, Byculla, 18th November 1871.

"THE INDIAN ANTIQUARY."

ON the 5th of January 1872 will be published, in Bombay, the FIRST NUMBER OF A MONTHLY JOURNAL, of 32 pages, in demy 4to, to be called "The Indian Antiquary."

"The Indian Antiquary" is intended as a medium of communication between Oriental Scholars in India, Europe, and America, and a repertory for information on the Antiquities, History, Geography, Literature, Religion, Mythology, Natural History, Ethnography, and Folk-lore of India and the adjoining countries, and will thus embrace a similar variety of subjects to the English "Notes and Queries," the plan of which "The Indian Antiquary" will to some extent follow.

Subscription

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Land and Spinning shares declining. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—28TH NOVEMBER, 9 PM.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 28th November, 12-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 38 minutes.
Via Turkey, 27th November, 1-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 51 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 28th November, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 6 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th November, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 30 minutes.
Via Turkey, 27th November, 10-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 28th November, 9-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 27th to 9 P.M. of the 28th November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	3 33	0 8
,, Galle	2 15	1 37
,, Kurrachee	4 11	0 12
,, Madras	0 46	0 3

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Goolanar	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept 24.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Eastern Belle	Fleming	Liverpool.
	Loch Lomond	Grey	Calcutta.
	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	Coast and Kurrachee.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Delhi, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Essen, to China, &c.
Barque Henry Sempe, to Penang.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.		
24	Singapore (s)	London via Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.		
28	Great Victoria	Calcutta.

Passengers for Madras—Lieutenant and Mrs. Stokoe, Mr. Byron and children, Miss Banbury, Mr. Clay, Mr. Fck. Lawford, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Lonsdale's servant.

For Calcutta—Captain and Mrs. Captain and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. H. Place and child, Mrs. and 2 Misses Harwood, Mrs. Robson and ayah, Miss Tweedie, Miss Bean, Miss Seaward, Miss Sealey, Miss Guthrie, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, Mr. plain, Mrs. Sharp and children, Miss Pegg, Mr. Douglass, Miss Seal, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Badman.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 1 box printing paper, B. F. Farnham.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 50 cases kerosine oil, A Dorabjee; 404 cases kerosine oil, Aldridge & Co.; 79 cases kerosine oil, N. & B. Wadia & Co. Ispahan, s, 24 cases sherry, 6 cases port, Bonnevialle & Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, 82 bales cotton, H. M. S. Mishkee.
Eastern Light, 100 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.; 30 bales coir yarn, P. Eduljee; 50 bales cotton, W. Nurse; 112 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee; 50 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 68 bales cotton, R. Hamputtah.
Prince Regent, 100 bales cotton, M. Luckmedass; 200 cwts. horns, H. Noormohomed; 33 bales cotton, M. Jairam; 38 bales cotton, B. Malia; 100 bales cotton, Y. Vullabdass; 60 bales coir yarn, P. Eduljee; 40 bales wool, N. Runsordass; 50 bales cotton, J. Mooljee.
Sir Walter Scott, 120 cwts. horns, G. R. Moyedin; 370 bags linseed, R. Martin & Co.
The Founding, 175 bales cotton, Adams & Kennedy; 100 bales cotton, L. Luckmedass.
Stephenson, s, 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 50 bales wool, D. Goculdass; 20 bales wool, H. Topan; 121 bales cotton, N. Purmanundass; 52 bales cotton, N. Bomanjee; 280 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 52 bales cotton, F. Chambers & Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. Scorjee.
Deccan, s, 35 bales wool, C. Nurse; 40 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co.; 78 bales wool, N. Runsordass; 12 cases peacock feathers, H. Noormohomed; 45 bales wool, D. Mahomed; 150 bales cotton, L. Narrunjee; 50 bales cotton, Rallie Brothers; 80 bales cotton, N. Bobhagram; 65 bales wool, F. Furbodass; 50 bales cotton, M. Thackersey; 21 bales wool, N. Mooljee; 26 bales wool, V. Vagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan, s, 6 bales skins, R. Allirana; 13 packages wet dates, S. Khakey; 28 bundles deer horns, L. Razubally; 10 cases cardamoms, J. Ramjee.
Royal Sovereign, 100 tons old iron, F. Sands and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Egitto, s, 50 bales cotton, V. Vitaldass; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Egitto, s, 4 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan, s, 79 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egitto, s, 60 bales cotton, N. Poonjaram; 550 bags coffee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca, s, 80 cases sherry Merwanjee & Co; 55 bales cotton, S. Balapursed; 20 bales white twist, 100 bales mule twist, S. Sapoorjee; 35 bales white twist H. J. M. A. Khalak; 13 chests M opium, N. J. Abram; 126 chests M opium, D. Sassoon & Co; 4 cases peacock feathers, E. F. Mahomed; 92 bales cotton, C. Hurmookray; 6 chests M opium, J. Nathumal; 100 bales cotton, A. Habibbhoy; 25 chests M opium, T. Sowamul; 8 chests M opium, G. Seenghanee; 12 bales cotton, M. Heerjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Scott, Lieutenant, 1-11th Foot, on medical certificate, from Gwalior.
Bolton, Cornet, 18th Hussars, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.
Browne, Lieutenant, 18th Bengal N. I., on sick leave, from Gorakhpore.
Hutchinson, Lieutenant, 5th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Sealkote.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28.

Bashford, Lieutenant, 37th Regiment, to join, to Mecan Meer.
Hogg, Ensign, 41st Regiment, to join, to Kolapore.
Wurgo, Ensign, 2nd Belooch Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Raikes, Ensign, 1st Belooch L. I., on duty, to Poona.
Greenhow, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Macbean, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.
Crompton, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Calcutta.
Barker, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Calcutta.
Herriman, Sub-Conductor, Bengal Public Works Department, on duty, to Allanabad.
Young, Lieutenant, 20th Native Infantry, on duty, to Bhooj.
McCutchan, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, to Khundwa, (on the 27th.)
Mitford, Captain, 14th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, to England, (on the 27th.)

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 25th November, 1871.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Vet Surg F C Boulter has been transferred to D Brig R H A.

He is posted to E Battery.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified:—

Surg Maj M. Style, Staff Surg, and Depy Medl Storekeeper, 3rd Nov 1871.
Maj T W W Pierce, S C, Wing Officer 10th N I, 15th Nov 1871.
Col S R Powell, Bombay, 17th Nov 1871.
Cap S F Mcfalliveny, S C, District Supt of Police, Shikarpoor, 17th Nov 1871.
Capt F H Segrave, S C, District Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, 17th Nov 1871.
Vet Sur A J Poett, Bombay Establishment, 17th Nov 1871.

Capt F T Stock, Bombay Infy, is reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

It is intimated that an exchange of batteries between Second Capts A Harness, D Baty 19th Brig, and S H Desborough, K Baty 14th Brig R A, has been sanctioned.

Capt Harness is directed to proceed to England accordingly, and will rejoin on duty at the expiration of leave.

The Officer Comdg 8th Regt N I has permission to detach a party (strength as below) to recruit in the Concan and Deccan—

1 Non-Commissioned Officer.
3 Privates.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

1st Regt N I Grenadiers—Regtl Order, dated 20th Nov 1871, directing Maj Williams to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, Capt Affleck to officiate as Wing Officer, and Lt Grant as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, vice Lt Col Hewett.

1st Regt Light Cavalry—Regl Order, dated 22nd inst, notifying that Capt Stack officiated as Comdt in addition to his own duties from the 1st to the 5th idem.

3rd Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 28th October 1871, directing Capt Kennedy to his own duties pending the arrival of Cap Sturtt.

10th Regt N I—Regl Order, dated 17th Nov 1871, appointing Maj Pierce to officiate as Second in Comd and Wing officer, and Maj Bird as Wing Officer.

17th Regt N I—Regl Order, dated 17th Nov 1871, directing Capt Tinling to officiate as second in Comd and Wing Officer, and Lt Watson to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to their respective duties, vice Lt Col Reynolds, proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

British Medical Service—Staff Asst Surg H R Green, attached to 18th Brig R A, to Bombay, from date of departure, for four months, on medical certificate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 25.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Capt E Newbery, Personal Asst to the Inspr Genl of Police, Punjab, for special duty in the Legislative Dept for three months, commencing from the 1st Dec 1871.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the British Burmah Commission, with effect from the 30th Sept 1871:—

Capt Fryer, Asst Comsr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Comsr, 1st grade.
Capt Gower, Asst Comsr, 3rd grade, to be Asst Comsr, 2nd grade.
Lt Alexander, Offg Asst Comsr, 3rd grade, to be Asst Comsr, 3rd grade.

Mr. C J Connell, of H M's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Lucknow on the 7th inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col W. D. Dickson, Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Small Cause Court, Neemuch, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 17th Nov 1871, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E M Palmer joined the office of the Comptroller General on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt F L Graves, of the R A, a candidate for the Ben S C, are placed at the disposal of the P W D.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Ens Frederick Drummond Battye, of the 62nd Foot, Squad Sub, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, 2nd Dec 1869.

Ens F D Battye, of the 62nd Foot, Squad Sub, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, admitted to the Ben S C in G G O No 1013 of this date, will rank as Lt in that Corps, under the operation of para 84 of G G O No 332 of 1861, with effect from the 2nd Dec 1869, subject to H M's approval.

The services of Capt F H Hood, of the Ben S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 2nd Oct 1871.

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—

Maj H A Rooke, of the late 12th Regt of N I, G G O No 794 of 1871, per Delhi, 14th Oct 1871.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Ens Norton Charles Martelli, of the 1st Bat, 11th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub, 29th (The Allygurh) Regt of N I, 1st Oct 1870.

Ens N C Martelli, of the 1st Bat, 11th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub, 29th (The Allygurh) Reg of N I, admitted to the Ben S C in G G O No 1019 of this date, will rank as Lt in that Corps, under the operation of para 84 of G G O No 332 of 1861, with effect from the 1st Oct 1870, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt Reginald Colvil William Mitford, of the Ben S C, 2nd Squad Officer, 14th Bengal Cav, Lancers, for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lt Col G C Hankin, of the Ben S C, Comdt, 4th Ben Cav, and Capt A Vallings, of the Ben S C, date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd Nov 1871.

Lt Col T H Sibley, of the Ben S C, Depy Comsy Genl, date of arrival at Fort William, 17th Nov 1871.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 3rd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 30th Oct 1871, directing Lt A J Garrett, Wing Sub, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his own duties, during the period Lt Goad may officiate as 2nd in Comd, or until further orders.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Frontier Force—Hazara Mountain Battery.—Lt H F Smyth, of the R A, to officiate as 2nd Sub during the period Lt G Swinley may officiate as 1st Sub, or until further orders.

The leave to visit Bombay, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate, granted to Vet Surg G Kettlewell, of the 22nd Dept, in G G O No 999, dated 16th Nov 1871, is to be held to have effect from the 3rd Nov 1871, the date of his departure from Kurnool.

Lt Col P Wheeler, of 1st, availed himself of the furlough in India granted to him in G G O No 1207 of 1869 on the 18th Nov 1869.

The grant of furlough to Europe to the undermentioned officers in the following orders, issued by the Govt of Bombay, is confirmed as furlough on private affairs:—

Lt Col Roderick Donald Macpherson, of the Ben S C, Depy Comsry Genl, for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

Maj Montgomery Hunter, of the Ben S C, Asst Qr Mr Genl, for fifteen months, under the regulations of 1868.

Capt Alexander England, of the Ben S C, 3rd Squad Officer, 19th Ben Cav, Lancers, for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

Capt Francis Henry Thomas, of the Genl List, Infy, Sub-Asst Comsary Genl, for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Quarter Master General's Department.

Capt E F Angelo, of the 2nd Bat 1st Foot, Station Staff Officer, 2nd class, to officiate as a Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, whilst Lt Col F S Roberts, V C, may be employed with the Looshai Expeditionary Force, or until further orders.

Lt H B Hanna, of the Ben S C, to officiate as a Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, whilst Capt C J Eas may be employed with the Looshai Expeditionary Force, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Lt Col H C Dowker, of the Mad S C, Comdt 3rd Cav, Hyderabad Contingent, date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd Nov 1871.

The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No. 632 of the 4th Aug 1864, para 69, subject to H M's approval:—

Brevet—To be Captain,

Lt George D'Aguilar Jackson, Genl List, Cav, 20th Nov 1871.

Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals J G Inglis, MD, CB, appointed to the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival from England on the 2nd Nov 1871 at Bombay, is brought on the strength of the administrative staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, vice Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals F W Innes, M D, C B, who has proceeded to England.

Dr Inglis is directed to relieve Staff Surg Major J A W Thompson, M D, of the medical superintendence of the Allahabad Circle, which is constituted a Depy Inspr Genl's charge, the latter officer proceeding to Calcutta to assume the medical superintendence of the Presidency Circle, which will thenceforward constitute a Staff Surg Major's charge.

Surg Maj H B Hassard, 1st Bat, 19th Foot, at present officiating as Depy Inspr Genl, Presidency Circle, will, on being relieved, revert to regimental duty.

In order to remove a misapprehension that appears to exist in regard to the admission to Warrant Officers of the "Warrant Staff Pay" entered in the scale of pay, &c., in paragraph 7 of G G O No 69, dated 22nd January 1868, it is notified for general information that no Warrant Officer in receipt of staff or consolidated salary is entitled to any portion of the "Warrant Staff Pay," even though the departmental staff pay which he may be receiving is of less amount, or though his consolidated salary is less in amount than the "total receipts when in effective employ" of his grade as entered in the last column of the Scale, excepting when it is specially sanctioned by Government.

2. The Warrant Staff pay entered in the G O in question is intended only for those departmental Warrant Officers who are serving in positions to which no staff allowance has been assigned. Where a staff salary has been laid down, its amount has been fixed with reference to the duty to be performed, and it alone should be received by the holder of the appointment in addition to the "Net or Warrant Pay" and "Indian Warrant Allowances" of his grade.

3. No reductions should, however, be made in salaries that are now passed; but the salaries of all who may be newly appointed, or who may, by promotion or in any other way, become entitled to a salary as large in the aggregate as they now receive or larger, should be adjusted in accordance with the above explanation.

4. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are placed under the immediate orders of the Government of India for employment on State Railway Accounts:—

Mr R B Duncan, Depy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

Mr J W Fordham, Offg Depy Controller of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces.

Mr Duncan is appointed to the charge of the Accounts of the Rajpootana Railway.

Mr Fordham to the charge of the Accounts of the Indore Railway and of the Neemuch Railway Survey, with the permanent rank of Depy Controller of Public Works Accounts. This appointment is subject to the sanction of H M's Government to the creation of the post.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 438, dated 10th Nov 1871, Major E C S Williams, RE, Depy Secy to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, made over charge of his office to Lt Col J S Trevor, RE, on the afternoon of this day.

Mr J Lloyd, Storekeeper, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is promoted to 1st grade, and transferred to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. H Hardinge is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Overseer, 1st grade, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

Sergeant J Parker, Overseer, 1st grade, Irrigation Branch, Central Provinces, is rewarded to military duty.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The following Asst Revenue Surveyors are promoted from the dates indicated, viz.:—

Mr. Edwin Little, from 2nd to 1st grade, from the 5th instant.

Mr. Henry Townsend Hanby, from 2nd to 1st grade, from the 13th instant.

Mr. Alfred Collimore Lemarchand, from 4th to 3rd grade, from the 2nd instant.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th November 1871.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Engineers—Captain F S Stanton to be Maj, from the 9th Dec 1870.

109th Regt.—Lt Oscar Schmidt to be Capt, from the 12th Sept 1871.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st N I.—Ens A T Bacon, 104th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wing Sub, on probation, vice Grylls, appointed officiating Qr Mr, dated 10th Nov 1871.

43rd N I.—Capt A I Iles, S C, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Bean, dated 16th Nov 1871.

5th Lancers—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the C-in-C sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lt-Col Frederick Walter Carden; and is pleased to make the following promotion:—

Maj William G Dunham Massy to be Lt-Col, by purchase, vice Carden, who retires, dated 31st Oct 1871.

In continuation of G O C C 26th Oct 1871, No. 6 Co of Sappers and Miners will be attached to the 2nd Div Camp of Exercise, and No. 8 Co to the 3rd Div.

Lt-Col, Brev Col T R Snow, Ben Cav, is transferred from Meerut to Moradabad, for duty.

With the sanction of Govt, the following appointments are made in the administrative staff of the British Medl Dept:—

Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals W G Trousdell will proceed to Mecan Meer, relieving Depy Inspr Genl T Best, in the medical superintendence of the British troops in the Lahore Circle.

Depy Inspr Genl T Best, on relief, will proceed to Rawulpindee, and assume medical charge of the Peshawur Circle, relieving Surg Maj G A Turnbull, 21st Hussars, at present officiating Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, British Forces.

Surg Maj G A Turnbull, on relief, will revert to regimental duty, and rejoin his corps at Lucknow.

In anticipation of the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, Lt D F Gordon, 92nd Foot, will proceed to England, doing duty with the invalids of the Sirhind Div, and join the depot of his regiment.

Maj J A Becreson, S C, is, at his own request, transferred from Meerut to Peruapore, for gunboat duty.

Capt A I Iles, S C, attached to the 33rd N I, is transferred for duty to the 43rd N I, and directed to join.

The leave of absence granted to Capt G F Smith, 21st Hussars, in G O C C dated 1st April 1871, p 160, is cancelled.

Ens W A Broome, 2nd Bat 1st Foot, is permitted to visit Trichinopoly also, on the leave granted him by G O C C of 14th Oct 1871, p 536.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Dude Div Order, dated the 17th Oct, directing Staff Asst Surg G F Churchill, MB, to afford medical aid to No 3 Baty 24th Brig, R A, as far as Lahore, and to return to Lucknow, on being relieved.

Allahabad Div Order, dated the 13th Oct, appointing Staff Asst Surg J Fitzmaurice, doing duty with the half bat 1-3rd Buffs at Benares, to the medical charge of A Baty F Brig R H A, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 5th July, vice Asst Surg R W Clifton, R A, proceeded on leave.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 31st Oct, directing Staff Asst Surg R G Segrave to proceed, via Agra and Jubbulpore, to Saugor, for duty with the detachment of volunteers 1st Bat 19th Foot, left at that station.

Saugor District Order, dated the 28th Oct, appointing Asst Surg J J Pope, R Baty 8th Brig R A, to afford medical aid to the detachment of volunteers directed to remain at Saugor, on the departure of the Head-Qrs 1st Bat 19th Foot.

Presidency District Order, dated the 4th Nov, transferring Capt A Harden, Genl List, Infy, from the 13th N I, Fort William, to the 11th N I, Dum-Dum, for duty, at his own request.

Allahabad Station Order, dated the 5th Nov, attaching Asst Surg J J O'Grady, 104th Foot, to the Allahabad garrison for general duty, as a temporary measure, on the departure of his corps for Bombay.

58th Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 15th Oct, appointing Capt C. Bowling to officiate as Asst Instructor of Musketry, as a temporary measure, until the return from Dalhousie of Lt E E Coote, in the absence of any other qualified officer.

18th N I.—Regtl Order, dated the 31st Oct, attaching Capt J M Tulloch, late 1st Wing Sub, to the regt, with effect from the 19th idem.

Dated the 31st Oct, appointing Capt R H Salkeld, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub, with effect from the 19th idem, vice Capt J M Tulloch, proceeded on furlough.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

ANTONE—November 26th, at Girgaum, Mrs. Ann Antone, aged 54 years, deeply regretted.
WEST—November 26th, at Nagpore, Harold Edward, the beloved infant son of Clement and Alice West, aged 7 weeks.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROSTHWAITE—November 21st, at Budaon, the wife of R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., of a daughter.
COOKE—November 23rd, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Lieut. Edward S. Cooke, 34th Regiment Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.
GAVIN—November 23rd, at Roorkee, the wife of Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, Chaplain, of twins—boy and girl.
ROBINSON—November 23rd, at Umballa, the wife of Walter A. Robinson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MCATKINSON—November 21st, at Umritsur, of atrophy, Arthur Francis, infant son of H. McAtkinson, aged 18 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1871.

PEOPLE whose unhappy lot it is to pay taxes in India owe a debt of gratitude to Lord Napier of Magdala, for supporting Mr. Cockerell's protest against the objectionable clauses of that Punjab Canal and Drainage Bill which has been pushed with most unseemly haste through all its stages in the Legislative Council at Simla, and is now part of the law of the land. The new Act gives power to officials in the Punjab, first to employ forced labour in constructing canals, and then to levy a special water rate on all lands which in their opinion might be irrigated to advantage by means of these canals, whether the owners and occupiers of the lands use the water or not. The principal champion of the Bill in the Legislative Council was of course Mr. John Strachey, a Civil Servant who seems to have been created for the purpose of illustrating the saying that a first class revenue officer is the curse of the country; for this zealous official is himself equal to a whole army of Wahabi missionaries in the power of exciting popular disaffection to the British rule. If any province deserves well of the English Government of India, it is the Punjab, which was "among the faithless faithful only found" in 1857, and which enabled John Lawrence to send down to Delhi the troops without whose aid we should never have reconquered Hindustan. If, too, we are above being moved by a sense of gratitude, there have been of late ominous rumours of growing discontent among the Sikhs which would have made statesmen, conscious how precarious our tenure of power always is in this country, pause before carrying out hated improvements at the cost of increasing the number of malcontents in the Punjab. What addition to the land revenue can possibly compensate for the popular irritation sure to be caused by the impressment of labour and the levying of a water rate on any lands which in the opinion of an official ought to be irrigated with canal water? The Governor General, while defending the principle of a compulsory water rate, owned that the Punjab Bill was one which he would not care to see made applicable to all India, but contended that it should be passed because the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and other "officials of experience and authority" approved of it. Unfortunately, there are a great many very foolish officials in high places in India at this moment; and, if the Legislative Council is to travel about the country to sanction in each province what the officials approve of, we shall soon have an unrivalled crop of Legislative absurdities. But the important speech of the Commander-in-Chief proves that there is still one eminent official who has a grain or two of statesmanship in his composition. Lord Napier knows the Punjab well, and he announced in the most emphatic language his dislike to the policy of the Bill. "I wish to state at once," he said, "since His Excellency the President has expressed his approval of the sections relating to the compulsory rate on irrigable lands, that I am forced to regard them with the utmost regret, and that I sympathise with the opinions expressed by the Hon. Mr. Cockerell." In face of this solemn warning, Lord Mayo, Mr. Strachey, and Mr. Ellis insisted on gratifying the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab's wish for a new law, which, under the pretence of permanently enriching the country, will add fresh burdens to the load of the already overtaxed agricultural population.

One may well ask what is likely to be the final consequence of laws passed by a Legislative Council which cannot be arrested in its suicidal course even by the warning words of such a man as Lord Napier. The object with which the Viceroy's Legislative Council was created was, one may suppose, to bring other than official influence to bear in the discussion of principles of legislation, and to pour on every measure that might be brought forward the full light of public opinion. But, by the removal of the Council to Simla for six months of the year, this purpose is entirely frustrated. In free countries the policy of a Government is discussed before it results in action; here, a thing is done before the public hears that it is even in contemplation. The independent members of Council generally cannot afford to spend half the year at the hills; and the officials, left to themselves, go on legislating in as utter ignorance of the outside world as if they were philosophers of Laputa. If they would but be content to live like real Olympians, "careless of mankind," and eager only in the pursuit of pleasure, India would be well quit of them, and might enjoy rest in their absence. But they are generally conceited doctrinaires, cherishing some pet theory or other that is to turn the world upside down. One man has a mission to break down the permanent settlement; another insists on civilizing the country by giving the people the boon of a decimal coinage; a third has a craze for crippling private enterprise in India by subjecting it to new and severe penalties. So laws are brought in, and discussed in the little family Council as securely and with as much contempt for practical considerations as if the legislators had gone afloat in a ship of their own to amuse themselves with devising paper constitutions for an imaginary world. It is a thousand pities that their power of doing mischief is not as limited as their wisdom. India never even hears that a measure has been discussed till the Act appears in the *Gazette of India*; for the shorthand reporter of the Legislative Council, with a just appreciation of the absurdity of all official professions of respect for public opinion, usually does not publish the report of the debates on any Bill till it has passed its third reading and received the sanction of the Governor General. The result of this legislation in the dark, which may be sport to the legislators but is death to their victims in the plains, is that India is kept perpetually on the rack of expectation, not knowing what new and costly folly may not have been perpetrated by her far-away rulers.

The attempt to carry on the government of the country from Simla for many months of the year is, in fact, one of the principal causes of the ferment of ill-feeling among all the non-official classes, European and native. Men in high office in this country are well paid for the risks they run in undertaking to govern India; and, if their constitutions are so delicate that they cannot live in the plains to attend to their work, but must spend most of their time on the hills in playing at being princes and statesman, their so-called government is worse than no government at all. There is a public opinion in this country, different from the spurious article manufactured by the patrons of semi-official newspapers; and it is time the rulers of India learnt that that opinion must be fairly reckoned with by whoever aspires to take rank among Anglo-Indian statesmen. The atmosphere of Simla is so demoralising that even men bred in the grand school of free public life at home are overcome by it. Look, for instance, at the change that has been wrought in Mr. Fitzjames Stephen since he came to this country. The Indian correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who sings week by week in that journal, with ever increasing fervour, the praises of the Legal Member of Council, exclaimed the other day, in a burst of enthusiasm, that the Indian Evidence Bill is one of those Bills which Mr. Stephen alone can draw, "simple" "as a handbook and complete as a circle." Without disputing Mr. Stephen's ability, we must say that there are many men who could draw Bills of that kind if they chose to take no notice whatever of any possible objection that might be raised to their own dogmatic way of laying down the law. Legislation is "simple" enough, so long as the legislator has it all his own way, and is not annoyed by discussion. To take another illustration of Mr. Stephen's practice, we found lately published in the *Gazette of India*—a paper which nobody but officials reads, and in which alone therefore are published the laws that 150 millions of people are supposed to have at their fingers' ends—an Act called the European Vagrancy Act. No merchant in Bombay had ever heard a word about this measure till we re-printed it; yet it makes merchants responsible for paying the passages back to Australia of grooms coming over here in ships consigned to them. It might have been supposed that merchants would like to say something about the provisions of a Bill of this kind, and it is surely right that even in India men should be heard before having special taxes imposed upon them. But Mr. Stephen, intent only, we suppose, on making his Bill "complete as a circle," took good care not to consult the merchants. From the report of his speech at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 19th ultimo, we learn that the only person, apparently, whose advice he asked was the Advocate General. "Some valuable suggestions," he said, "had been received from the Advocate General as to the ingenious modes in which the legal obligations imposed by the Act could be shirked; and, in accordance with his advice, definitions had been inserted in the Bill, the effect of which would be that the responsibility in every case should be brought home to some one or other." Charmingly complete, in one sense, no doubt, such a measure must be; but whether it is just or not is a question on which we should like to hear what the merchants have to say. But this Act is only a sample of the ordinary legislation for which we are indebted to Simla, and in which there can be no improvement till our legislators learn to do their work in the plains among the people for whom they legislate, and are content to only run up to the hills to enjoy a few weeks' holiday once or twice a year.

THE Earl of Selkirk halted on Sunday in Allahabad on his way from Bombay to Calcutta.

SIR JUNG BAHADUR was received by His Excellency the Viceroy in Grand Durbar on the 25th instant.

THE Hindoos are daily leaving Poona for Benares, to bathe themselves in the river Bhagruttee, on the occasion of the sun's eclipse, which is to take place on the 12th proximo.

THE High Court, North-Western Provinces, have enrolled Mr. G. T. Spankie, barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn as an advocate, and Mr. J. R. Gouldsbury, of the Punjab Bar, as a pleader of the Court.

THE cash balances in the Government treasuries in India at the close of last month amounted to Rs. 16,00,48,548. At the end of the same month last year the amount was Rs. 10,73,15,338, and in 1869 Rs.

partly heard yesterday, will be continued to-day before the same jury.

APOLOGY BY A NATIVE EDITOR.—We stated the other day that Dr. Bühler, the Educational Inspector, had gone to Kaira to make an enquiry with reference to certain defamatory articles that had appeared in a native paper, the *Chunder Prakash*, against an officer of the Educational Department, Mr. Motiram Rajaram. We now see that the editor of the abovenamed paper has tendered an apology.

A WARNING.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, the Senior Magistrate fined two Borahs, named Ahmedjee Moomunjee and Pookeram Dyaram, the former Rs. 200, and the latter Rs. 100, for neglecting to give due notice of the dangerous nature of certain goods booked by them at the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway for conveyance by the said railway from Bombay to Poona.

A STATE PRISONER.—The ex-Jam of Luss Beyla, who has been a State prisoner at Hydrabad for about a year and a half, was brought down by train on the 21st instant, under an escort of the 1st Beloochees. He was lodged in the Kurrachee jail, and despatched to Bombay by Wednesday's mail steamer. We are not aware of the circumstances which have led to the adoption of such a step on the part of Government.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AND CHEATING AGAINST A TIME-EXPIRED CONVICT.—Major Alexander Raitt, Superintendent of H. M.'s House of Correction, appeared before Mr. Connon, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, and applied for a warrant for the apprehension of one Richard Bertie, under the following circumstances :—

Major Raitt stated—I am a retired Major of the Bombay Army, and Superintendent of the House of Correction. I know one Richard Bertie, who was lately a convict in the House of Correction. He got his release a few days ago in this month. On my return to my duties from leave at Carwar, I was informed that my signature had been forged to a document purporting to be an order from me to Messrs. Tyebjee Habibhoy, merchants, for a large supply of paint, lanterns, turpentine, &c. I now produce this document (marked "A"). I say that the signature on it is not mine, and I have reason to believe that the said document is in the handwriting of the said Richard Bertie, and that he has forged my signature to it. I also produce an order [illegible] "B") purporting to be from me, and addressed [illegible]ssrs. Jaffer Sullimun and Co., which I have [illegible]o believe is also in the handwriting of the said [illegible] Bertie. The said Richard Bertie had no [illegible] from me to issue such an order.

[illegible]ship granted the application.

[illegible] BRANCH OF TRUST.—Mooljee Canjee appeared before Mr. John Connon, at the Fort Police [illegible]terday, and laid the following information against one Hemraz Dwarkadas :—I am a merchant, and live in Hannuman Gully. I know one Hemraz Dwarkadas. In the month of February last, I entrusted him and his son, Moorarjee Hemraz, with two promissory notes passed to me by one Dyal Oomersey for Rs. 500 and Rs. 400, respectively, the first payable to "Shu" (i. e., bearer) and the second to Goverdundas Khemjee, for the purpose of instituting suits against the said Dyal Oomersey to recover the said sums with interest. I had also paid Rs. 75, for the purpose of paying Court fees, for instituting such suits. In the month of March following the said Moorarjee Hemraz died. I thereupon requested the said Hemraz Dwarkadas, through the intervention of his nephew, Damodhur Luckmidas, with whom he lives, to return to me the said two notes, and the sum of Rs. 75 if convenient, as he could not possibly attend to the business, he being in mourning. The said Hemraz Dwarkadas thereupon promised to return the notes after his mourning was over. Subsequently he put me off from time to time, and very lately denied having taken such documents from me. I am now informed and verily believe that the said Hemraz Dwarkadas has concealed the said documents in his own house with the intention of disposing of them and appropriating the proceeds to his own use. Under these circumstances I charge the said Hemraz Dwarkadas with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a search warrant may be issued for the seizure of the said two promissory notes.

His Worship ordered a summons to be issued against the accused.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1871.

To the Chairman of the Bench of Justices.

SIR,—I do myself the honour to report to you, for the information of the Worshipful Bench of Justices, that Captain Tulloch, R.E., Executive Engineer of the Municipality, left Bombay for England on the 14th October 1871, on urgent medical certificate, and to inform you of my intention at the special meeting of the Justices, to be held on the 4th proximo, to propose the following resolution :—

"That Captain Tulloch, R.E., Executive Engineer, be allowed six months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the date of his departure from Bombay."—I have, &c.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Health Officer.

DAVE CARSON.

DAVE CARSON and his company arrived in Bombay yesterday, and arrangements have already been made for their appearing in Grant Road Theatre on Monday evening. Our old friend is looking well and is as hearty as ever, and apparently does not stand in need of any change of climate, though he is now positively bound for England. Dave has now become an Indian institution, and if he leaves India for good his yearly visits will be much missed. But let Bombay give him a hearty welcome and good houses, and we may be certain of his return. He is quite as "jockative" as ever, and here is his "latest" :—What is the difference between Mr. T. Crawford and Mr. A. T. Crawford? The one is always at "going, going, going," but the other is gone!

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP DENMARK, Pope, master, previously reported as having put into the Rio leaky, has sold 1,000 tons of coal to defray expenses.

MESSRS. BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE & Co.'s dubash boat spoke the following ships :—On the 23rd inst., about 95 miles south of Bombay, the Lalla Rookh, from Calcutta bound to Kurrachee, 33 days out. On the 25th inst., about the same position, the barque Phœnix, from Calcutta bound to Muscat, 35 days out. Both vessels experienced bad weather off the Malabar Coast.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.		Time.		Height.	
		Nov.—Dec.					
A. M.		FT.	IN.	H.	M.	FT.	IN.
0	38 m	6	0	1	57 m	2	10
0	10 s	6	6	1	28 s	2	6
1	2 m	5	1	2	11 m	2	2
0	42 s	3	1	2	0 s	2	2
1	46 m	5	10	2	45 m	2	2
1	15 s	3	7	2	33 s	2	5
2	23 m	4	9	3	26 m	1	8
1	55 s	2	8	3	11 s	1	7
2	6 m	4	2	3	14 m	1	9
3	43 s	1	6	3	52 s	1	6
3	2 m	3	8	4	7 m	1	6
3	39 s	1	1	4	42 s	2	1
4	36 m	3	6	5	9 m	2	2
5	51 s	1	1	5	10 s	2	7

Wednesday ... 29
Thursday ... 30
Friday 1
Saturday. ... 2
Sunday 3
Monday... ... 4
Tuesday... ... 5

Last Quarter, 5th, 11h. 36m.. A.M.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE regret to say that the European guard, Harris, whose accident at Mogul Serai we described in a late issue, died in hospital at Benares on the 23rd, of the injuries he had received.

A Lahore contemporary says that the Lieutenant Governor's dinner to the Volunteers was an exceedingly pleasant party. After the ladies had retired His Honor made a few [illegible] but genial and encouraging speech, and the evening closed at the decorous hour of ten, leaving guests and hosts mutually pleased with one another.

The New Lectionary.—Dr. Gell the Bishop of [illegible] issued the following circular to the clergy [illegible] are doubtless aware that an [illegible] passed last Session, for the adoption [illegible] will come into force on the 1st of [illegible] the Sunday for seven [illegible] But as unity of [illegible] is [illegible] this country, [illegible] where changes of [illegible] ment to you the use of the new [illegible] Metropolitan has recommended its early adoption.

[illegible] DURING the late flood at Azumgurh the jail wall was breached, and it was feared that the prisoners would take advantage of the gaps, the more especially as outside the jail everybody was too much occupied in looking after the city to be able to recapture them should they escape. But such is the good feeling of the Azimgurh *delarus* that no sooner did they see a hole in a wall then they rushed at it and closed it up! They worked as hard as beavers to prevent themselves from escaping, and declared that though the city were destroyed the jail should stand. And yet the Lieutenant Governor is thinking of punishing these poor fellows, who for a whole week kept themselves imprisoned and defied each other to escape, by *remission in their terms of imprisonment!* This is most inconsiderate—most heartless. They ought rather to have a year added on all round and the ringleaders should be rewarded with a life sentence. —*Pioneer.*

THE LOST GREAT GUN.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, a case of considerable importance to ship owners and others was called for hearing, in which Mr. George Laing, master of the ship Jumna, on behalf of himself and other owners of the ship, sought to recover from the Secretary of State for India, Rs. 1,099, being the amount made up of the following items:—Four days' demurrage of the ship, viz., on 8th, 10th, 11th, and 13th inst, at 4 annas per registered ton per day, Rs. 1,048; pay of 12 coolies engaged on board, but kept idle in consequence of boats not having been sent off, at 8 annas per man daily, Rs. 24; value of one chain sling, 3 fathoms 1¼ inch, Rs. 27. The excess was abandoned with a view to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Rimington (Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared on behalf of the captain; Mr. Hearn, Government solicitor, for the defendants.

Mr. Rimington stated the case in terms of the summons, and then called the plaintiff.

George Laing said—I am master and part owner of the ship Jumna. I conveyed by that ship six guns for the Government of India. I submitted a tender in England for the conveyance of those guns. I can't give the date of it. It was accepted. I have no copy here that I am aware of. Date of it would be about July 7th. I do not know of any agreement made after that by Government and owners. I brought the six guns here. We arrived in Bombay on the 29th October. The guns were in lower hold under main hatch on the top of some bar iron which was at bottom of the ship. I had a full cargo of merchandize, about 1,400 tons. Guns were said to be 12½ tons each. On arrival I delivered cargo 'tween decks and part of what was in lower hold. On Monday, the 6th November, I was ready to deliver the guns. I could not deliver any other cargo without delivering the guns. On Tuesday, 7th, about 3 P.M., I gave notice to Government that I was ready to deliver the guns. I directed my agents, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., to give notice. We were two days ready before Government sent to deliver. (Here several letters were produced.) On the 8th November I was ready to deliver the guns. On Sunday, the 12th November, I moved my ship up to Mazagon Dockyard. Government sent a tug to take me up on Sunday morning. I arrived off Dockyard about noon, Sunday; went into dock on Tuesday. I did not go in on Monday in the steamer—the place of which I was to take did not come out until Monday night. I was detained opposite Dockyard all Monday. I had labourers on board and were doing nothing. Previous to my going up to Mazagon Government sent off a boat to receive the guns. It was 9th or 10th—I think 9th. That boat was sent to take one gun. I hoisted one gun out of the hold on the 9th. I mean whatever day the boat came alongside I hoisted one. I lowered that gun into the boat sent by Government. The boat was not able to carry the gun. Captain Linkhardt and Captain Carew were on board the Jumna at the time. When I lowered the gun into the boat it began to fill with water and began to sink, and those gentlemen requested me to hold on the tackling and save the boat. When the boat began to feel the pressure of the gun she began to sink. They requested me to hoist out the gun again and send my crew down to back out the boat. I proceeded to hoist up the gun. The Government sent no more boats to remove any of the guns, but requested me to take the ship into dock. I see again letters of 8th and 9th November. Looking at those letters I can say that my ship was detained, by the gundiing on 8th and 9th, owing to the neglect of Government to take delivery of the guns. She was also detained on the 10th, 11th, and 13th for same reason. I can state positively that it would not have been safe for me to have discharged the rest of the cargo until I got rid of the guns and got some ballast in their place. I had twelve coolies on board each day for the purpose of delivering these guns. At the time I gave notice that the guns were ready, I was under orders for Calcutta. I was detained fully five days—I say seven days—by the neglect of Government to take delivery of the guns.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hearn—I understood that Government were bound to take delivery alongside my ship. I claim demurrage for 8th, because boats did not come on that day. Captain Linkhardt and Captain Carew were the only Government officers I saw. They may have come on the 8th. They came and had a look at my tackle. They had a look at my tackle. They said it was all right, I suppose. I had two days previously tried the tackle with extra weight over the gun. On the 8th I pointed out to these officers a defect in the chain belonging to the Dockyard. I had hired this chain from the Dockyard in order to be ready to deliver this gun. I got a rope fall the same evening to replace the chain supposed to be defective. I was ready next morning at 8 A.M. I had rove the rope in place of the chain. At the usual time next morning we were all ready. The chain was guaranteed to me to carry 25 tons. On the 10th the Government officers came on board also. They made no remark that I know about the tackle. They asked me "was I ready—why they had come to take delivery." I hoisted up one gun; lowered it over the side. I lowered it slowly and clear of the side. I kept the gun clear of the side. I did that with a watch tackle and some of my men in the boat. I was there myself. I guided the breech as near to the middle of the boat as we could. The muzzle was fore and aft. The muzzle was on the port side, but when I lowered it into the boat, the bow rose and the stern of the boat went under water. The boat was evidently too small for the gun, or at all events wanted ballast in the bow. My men were not shoving the gun. We had a tackle. When we lowered it it filled further the boat was filling, and the Government officers called our attention to save the boat. I said I would endeavour to save the boat, but my responsibility was at an end. My tackle was only calculated to lower the gun, not to take it in. They said they were aware of that; and that I should do the best I could for them. I then unrove the tackle from the gun to lighten the weight. A gun cannot be taken up in a horizontal position. My hatch is only 8 feet, and the gun 13 or 14 feet. The muzzle was over the port side of the boat as it had slewed round. There was nothing to prevent the gun being laid straight fore and aft in the boat. I have no idea of the tonnage of the boat. I pay for 15 tons on such boats taking in ballast. I lowered the breech first, the heaviest part; got it then down gradually. The Government officers said "This work will not do, we must go on shore." The boat is not fit for the work. I was very actively engaged at the time. I had need to. It was a anxiety, as far as my part was concerned. My business was to put the gun into the boat, not to stow it in the boat. The reason of not having the muzzle fore and aft in the boat was not that my tackle was not far enough out. My first officer had rigged out the tackle further in the first instance. I ordered it in. I proceeded to hoist up the gun at the request of Captain Linkhardt. I am positive he requested me to do so; can't say if Captain Carew did. There was nothing else to be done. As I hoisted up the gun the boat came to her level. We got her out of the way, and then hoisted until the muzzle was two or three feet above. The sail and the slings were on a line with the gun. The sling caught the sail. I was on the gun myself, and had just stood off into the sail when I turned round and saw that the gun had gone. When it went down I said to the men to go to breakfast. I went on shore to Captain Robinson. He said, "I have already heard of the accident." I asked Captain Robinson if he were going to send another boat. He said, "By no means, we shall try to make some arrangements." I asked, "What am I to do?" He waived his hands and said nothing. I took no further steps to get any more tackle; and nothing till further order. The first order I got was on Saturday evening to be ready to move to the P. and O. dock on Monday morning. I moved up on Sunday. Monday was a wet kind of day. There was no gale. I went in on Tuesday when the boat began to sink, I was not in the boat the first time she showed signs of sinking. She gradually began to sink. I can't say where I was when we first saw she was in danger. I fancy I was beside the Government officers. I have got a charter for Calcutta. I know I was to leave Bombay not later than this day.

Re-examined by Mr. Rimington.—I am now proceeding to Calcutta under a charter-party. At the time of the detention I was under orders from owners to proceed to Calcutta. The charter has been obtained since. It was not the rope fall which gave way and caused the accident. It was only the chain sling which went round the gun. The rope fall was strong enough. It showed no signs of giving. In England the guns were slung in the same way by the same slings. I believe they were the same slings—1½ inch chain. The chain I had first rove through the blocks I got from Captain Carew's men. I was told in the Dockyard that it had lifted 25 tons. My second officer found a faulty link in it, and I examined it and found a bad link, but we had already lifted the gun with it. The slings were adjusted in the same way in England.

The case was then adjourned till the 31st January next, for the production of certain documents which were in England.

The following letters were produced in Court during the examination-in-chief of the plaintiff :—

Bombay, 8th November.

To the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of yesterday's date, No. 8,805, addressed to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., which has been handed to me by those gentlemen, I have the honor to say that, as advised last evening, I had all my arrangements for discharging the heavy guns consigned to you afloat, completed yesterday.

This morning I hoisted one of the guns ready to discharge it, but no boats being alongside, I was again compelled to lower it into the hold. The discharge of my vessel is now entirely suspended, and unless immediate steps are taken to relieve me of the guns, either by docking my vessel or sending boats alongside, I shall be constrained to submit a claim for demurrage consequent on the detention.

Docking the ship will involve several days' delay, and I can only consent to her going into dock in consideration of all expenses being paid by Government.—I have, &c.

G. LAING,
Commander ship Jumna.

Bombay, 9th November.

To the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency, Bombay.

[illegible] of yesterday's date [illegible] aside to [illegible] therefore [illegible] my vessel to be up [illegible]

Commander ship Jumna.

Bombay, 10th November.

To the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me what further arrangements have been made for receiving the heavy guns from my ship.

The question of detention is now becoming a very serious consideration. Three days have already been past, and as my vessel has been ordered elsewhere for employment, I shall have a heavy claim for demurrage to submit, and shall, if necessary, take steps to enforce payment.—I have, &c.

G. LAING,
Commander ship Jumna.

Bombay, 24th November.

To the Accountant General, Bombay.

SIR,—As the Jumna under my command will be ready for sea in the beginning of next week, I request you will pay Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., my agents, amount of the claim for demurrage rendered, or grant an assurance that it will hereafter be paid to them on my account.

Failing payment, or a satisfactory reply to this letter by noon to-morrow, I shall instruct my solicitors to file a suit against Government for recovery of the amount.—I have, &c.

G. LAING,
Commander ship Jumna.

H. M.'s Government of Bombay ..... Dr.
To Captain George Laing and owners Ship Jumna.

	Rs.
To 4 days demurrage of my ship, viz., on 8th, 10th, 11th, and 13th inst., at 4 annas per registered ton per day, Rs. 262	1,048
To labour 12 coolies engaged on board, but kept idle in consequence of boats not having been sent off, at 8 annas per man daily	24
To value of one chain sling, 3 fathoms 1¼ inch	27
E. E.	1,099

G. LAING,
Commander ship Jumna.

Bombay, 21st November, 1871.

From the Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency, to the Agents of the ship Jumna, Bombay.

Executive Commissariat Office,
Bombay, 31st October.

Gentlemen,—With reference to the heavy guns on board the Jumna, I have the honor to draw your attention to Article 9 of the conditions for freight of stores of the Jumna, in which it is laid down that stores are to be taken from alongside the ship in India, and request you will be good enough to inform me what time would be convenient to the Commander of the ship to have the tackle which he intends to use for hoisting out these heavy guns inspected by an officer of the Marine Department.—I remain, &c.,

W. LINKHARDT, Lt.,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

From the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency, to the Agents ship Jumna, Bombay.

Executive Commissariat Office,
Bombay, 17th November.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform the Commander of the ship Jumna that the subject of the removal of the heavy guns in question is since under reference, and that therefore I am at present unable to comply with the Commander's requisition for a barge to be sent alongside to-morrow to land the guns. I may add that the Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance is of opinion that to remove the guns otherwise than by bringing the vessel into dock would be attended with extreme danger.—I have, &c.,

W. KRAYS, Captain,
Officiating Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office,
Bombay, 11th November.

From the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, to Messrs. Nicol and Co., Agents ship Jumna.

Gentlemen,—With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to instruct the Commander of the Jumna to take his vessel into the P. and O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, for the purpose of being docked for the discharge of the heavy guns on board, on the morning of Monday the 13th instant. The Superintendent P. and O. Company has requested that the vessel may be at the Mazagon dock by 8 A.M. on that day.

I beg to add that every possible effort has been made, as far as this Executive is concerned, to expedite the discharge of the guns. The Government Dockyard is, I regret to say, not at present available, and it is only by deferring the docking of one of their own vessels that the P. and O. Company have been able to take the vessel in on the date specified.—I have, &c.

W. KRAYS, Captain,
For Executive Commissariat Officer.

Your letter cannot be accepted as a legal authority for this department to pay Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. any money due by Government to the owners of the ship Jumna. They will have to produce a legally executed power of attorney.—I have, &c.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION PAPERS.

THURSDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, [10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; and MORESHVAR ATMARAM TURKHUD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define :—
A plane rectilineal angle.
A circle.
Parallel straight lines.
A sector of a circle.
Similar segments of a circle. 8

When is a rectilineal figure said to be inscribed in another rectilineal figure, and when described about it ?

If the sides of a regular rectilineal figure be continually diminished, to what figure does it approach in shape ?
Similarly, if the angle between two straight lines be continually diminished, to what state do they approach ?

2. If a straight line falling on two other straight lines makes the alternate angles equal to each other, these two straight lines shall be parallel. 7

3. Describe a square upon a given straight line. 8

4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the rectangles contained by the whole and each of the parts are together equal to the square on the whole line. 5

5. In every triangle the square on the side subtending either of the acute angles is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of those sides and the straight line intercepted between the acute angle and the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle. 12

6. If two circles touch each other externally in any point, the straight line which joins their centres shall pass through that point of contact. 9

7. From a given circle cut off a segment which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle. 10

8. Describe a circle about a given triangle. 8

9. Describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double the third angle. 9

10. Describe three circles with radii in proportion of 1 : 2 : 3 so that they may touch one another. 15

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; and MORESHVAR ATMARAM TURKHUD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between *essential and accidental* properties of matter, and give some examples. 6

2. What are the effects of heat on bodies ? Explain *latent heat*. 10

3. It is said that the power of a steam-horse is 33,000 foot-pounds. What do you understand from this expression ? 5

4. Define a *lever*, and state its principle. 3

5. What would be the position of a weight of 20 lbs. on a lever in order that a power of 2 lbs. at one extremity may just raise it, the fulcrum being at the other extremity, and the length of the lever 10 feet. 6

6. A power of 3 lbs. is just enough to keep a weight of 6 lbs. on a smooth inclined plane. Find the inclination of the plane. 3

7. To what height above the surface of the earth does the atmosphere extend ? 4
What are its constituents ? 4
How is sound produced ? 4

8. Define *elementary* and *compound bodies*. 4
Explain the word *chemical equivalent*. 4

9. Name those gases that are said to be supporters of combustion. 3
What becomes of bodies after combustion ? 3
Which of these gases is a supporter of life ? 3

10. Give some account about the constitution of water. 10

11. Name the bodies comprised in our solar system. 4
Distinguish between the primary and the secondary planets. 4

12. Define and explain the following :—
(a) Prime Vertical ; Parallels of Declination 3
(b) Parallax ; Refraction. 3
(c) Apsides ; Nodes. 5

13. Explain the cause of *Tides*. 3
At what times do spring and *neap tides* occur, and why ?

AFGHANISTAN.

PESHAWUR, 22nd November.

THE Russians impose on the Bokharians four conditions—

1st. That cantonments for Russian troops be established as Charjoo on the Oxus, and that a Russian and a Bokharian officer conjointly command.

2nd. Regarding Abdool Rahman, who is always seeking help from the Bokharians to attack Cabul, and will thereby cause trouble to all parties, the Russians recommend that he be sent to the Khirghiz country beside the Caspian Sea and get a regular salary from the Bokharians.

3rd. A Russian political agent must be resident in Bokhara.

4th. The King of Bokhara must make firm alliance with Russia and have no more dealings whatever with the Ameer of Cabul even at the risk of losing his friendship. These conditions are causing much trouble and anxiety in Bokhara, and no answer has as yet been given.—*Indian Public Opinion*

ALPINE CLIMBING.—The *Swiss Times* furnishes the following details of the proceedings of the various sections of the Swiss Alpine Club. In order to facilitate the ascent of the higher mountain peaks, the various sections of the club have constructed small huts on the mountains in their several districts where the traveller may rest at night, in the more elevated solitudes, and where he may find shelter from the fierce storms of these regions. The hut of Cervin, for instance, is 12,537 feet above the level of the sea, perched, like an eagle's nest, in a spot surrounded by one of those frightful precipices; that of Combin 12,000ft. high, also in a wild and lonely locality. The Vaudois section of the club erected one, this summer, near the summit of the Diableretz, in a magnificent situation, where there is ample accommodation for a few travellers to pass the night amid the grand scenery of these Alpine regions, and from whence they can enjoy the sight, unequalled perhaps in any other land, of the rising and setting of the sun. In many places, also, roads have been made and sign posts placed, which a few years ago were considered inaccessible, so that the difficulty of finding their way to places has been much lessened. The various sections of guides are also under the supervision of the club, the regulation of their tariffs, and the classification of the individual guides. But the Swiss Alpine Club does not confine itself to this practical work; the greater number of the members being scientific men, they apply themselves to various branches of scientific research amid the Alps, and have been rewarded by being able to give valuable assistance and information to several learned societies. The great questions of the glaciers and of the glacial epoch, of the winds, of the cutting down of trees and the planting of the same, of luminous and atmospheric phenomena, and of many other problems of interest to geologists, medical men, and botanists are under the consideration of the club. —*Times.*

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE CROPS, SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

FROM the reports published in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday we obtain the following information :—

MADRAS.

Government consider prospects of season and market generally good, but in Northern Circars monsoon has failed. Much loss from drought in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Irrigation in Godavery and Kistna Deltas affected; stocks of grain large, but demand for Nizam's country extensive. Prospects in southern districts very favourable; monsoon abundant. Loss from storm; local grain stocks believed to be large. But foreign demand extensive, and prices tending to rise from low level.

Masulipatam, November 22.—Crops still suffering, and yield below average; grain exported to Hyderabad; price of paddy rising; canals low; rain insufficient.

Negapatam, November 22.—Prospects injured by late gale. Prices rising.

Kurnool, November 22.—Dry crops improving; grain exported to Hyderabad; prices rising.

Trichinopoly, November 22.—Crops flourishing; much damage in places by storm; harvest result moderate; prices steady.

Calicut, November 21.—More rain needed; crops flourishing. Prices low but rising.

BOMBAY.

Dharwar, November 21.—Early crops, except rice, in good condition. Jowaree suffering in a few places from heavy dews; late crops, including cotton, are promising. Scarcity of water in a few places in Hangul and Bunkapoor talookas.

Kulladghee, November 21.—All crops middling.

Belgaum, November 21.—Early crops indifferent; late good; cotton promising.

Goozerat, November 21.—Late crops favourable; early cotton suffered somewhat, later improved; cotton prospects good.

Khandeish and Nassick, November 21.—Early and late crops middling; cotton unfavourable.

Deccan, November 21.—Cotton unfavourable; rubbee crops slightly improving.

SIND.

Kurrachee, November 21.—Cotton fair, grain good; rubbee sowing in progress.

Hyderabad, November 21.—River four feet five inches above zero. District healthy; weather cold; prices as before.

No rain in Upper Sind. Inundation crops good; harvest operations in progress. Cotton in Lower Sind indifferent, in Central and Upper Sind favourable.

BENGAL.

State and prospects of crops altogether very favourable.

Patna Division, November 22.—Weather fine and dry. Rice crops being cut. Cold weather crops being sown. All crops promising.

Bhaugulpore Division, November 22.—Weather fair. Crops in Bhaugulpore very good; in Monghyr want of rain has caused some damage to high land rice; in Purneah good, where not damaged by floods.

Rajshahye Division, November 22.—Weather cool. Crops generally very good. In Dinagepore high land rice has suffered from want of rain.

Burdwan Division, November 22.—Weather fine and cool. Aman about to be reaped. Winter crops flourishing. In Bancoorah crops suffering from want of rain.

Presidency Division, November 22.—Weather fine and sunny. Cold weather crops favourable, but more rain required.

Dacca Division, November 22.—Weather fair and cool. Prospects of crops continue to be good.

Chittagong Division, November 22.—Weather fine. Crops good. In Chittagong some damage caused by insects at Rangonia.

Cuttack Division, November 22.—Weather hot. Harvest commenced. Out-turn good, except in Pooree, where some loss has been caused by drought, and price of rice is rising.

Chota Nagpore Division, November 22.—Weather dry. Crops in good state, except in Maunbhoom, where want of rain has caused some damage both to high and low land rice.

Assam Division, November 22.—Weather cool and pleasant. Prospects of crop satisfactory.

Cooch Behar Division, November 22.—Weather good except in the Darjeeling terai. Rice on the Darjeeling plains suffering from want of rain. Crops on the hills favourable.

N. W. PROVINCES.

Prospects as before. Khureef pretty fair. Breadth of public sowings large.

PUNJAB.

Delhi, November 22.—Weather cloudy for a day or two, but now clear.

Umballa, November 22.—Rubbee prospects unfavourable.

Jullundhur, November 22.—Want of rain interferes with the preparation of rubbee harvest.

Lahore, November 22.—Rain much needed. Baree Doab and Sohag canals flowing.

Mooltan, November 22.—Agricultural prospects same as before.

Rawul Pindee, November 22.—Rain urgently wanted.

Peshawur, November 22.—Khureef nearly reaped. Rubbee sowing commenced. Out-turn expected to be about three-fifths of an average one.

OUDH.

Throughout the province the weather is clear. The khureef crops are being reaped. The rubbee sowings are going on. The rubbee prospects are generally good.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Raipore, November 18.—Loss of one-eighth rice and kodu crops anticipated. Inferior sorts of rice cut and stocked. Rubbee sowings almost completed, but the tanks of the upper soil has involved the partial abandonment of wheat lands. Oil-seed crops favourable. Cattle-disease dying out.

Belaspore.—Weather fair with cloudless sky. Rice nearly all harvested; out-turn plentiful. Rubbee sowings progressing favourably.

Sambulpore.—Prospects of khureef same as last fortnight, rice on low lands being cut with promise of fair out-turn; pulses failed entirely.

Nagpore, November 22.—Rubbee sowings completed and crops in thriving condition. Jowaree poor through want of rain, which is anxiously looked for. Tur slightly damaged by late cloudy weather. Prices have risen owing to large exports towards Khandeish.

Wurdah.—Cereals have suffered slightly from drought, but the cotton crop is good.

Jubbulpore.—Khureef excellent and prospects of rubbee good. Rubbee sowings progressing briskly.

Saugor.—Rubbee sowing completed, but some land abandoned through hardness. Rain much wanted.

Hoshungabad.—Hot and dry. Rubbee sown under circumstances not quite so promising as last fortnight.

Chindwara.—More rain wanted for standing khureef and recently sown rubbee.

Baitool.—Prospects excellent.

Nimar.—Prospects of khureef good. Rubbee not good.

Nursingpore.—Cloudy and sultry; rain wanted. Rubbee sowings completed, and crops above ground.

BERAR.

The fall of rain during the fortnight was only partial, but it has improved agricultural prospects in giving some hope of a spring harvest. The wells are still very low, and more rain is required, not only for them, but also for spring harvest.

Akola, November 23.—New cotton is coming in to market. Rubbee crops are flourishing from recent rain. Prospects favourable; cotton and jowaree crops are about twenty-five per cent. under average.

WEST BERAR.

Akola, November 22.—The rain is favourable to the spring crops, but not to the crops now ripe.

Boldana, November 18.—Has benefited the rubbee crops, but moisture is required.

Bassim, November 18.—Khureef crops have all suffered more or less, and in parts entirely failed. Rubbee crops germinating. Rain much needed.

MYSORE AND COORG.

Early raggee crops being harvested. Generally agricultural prospects are favourable.

Bangalore, November 23.—Crops thriving and prospects favourable.

Mysore, November 21.—Crops thriving in all subdivisions.

Coorg, November 23.—Paddy crops thriving, raggee harvested, and out-turn good. Coffee prospects favourable; cardamoms plentiful, but partially injured by excessive rains.

BRITISH BURMAH.

Agricultural prospects fair.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Indore, November 23.—Prospects good.

Gwalior, November 22.—Prospects favourable.

Ruslam.—Agricultural prospects improved.

RAJPOOTANA.

Weather unprecedentedly warm for the season. Throughout Rajpootana early cessation of rains and dryness of tanks has prevented rubbee sowings in Meywar and Marwar. Elsewhere east of Arabullees they have been general, and young wheat is sprouting. During the last week partially distributed thunder showers have been frequent, doing good to young crops, but rather late for gram.

THE BRIDES OF THE 54TH REGIMENT.

THE following paragraph relates to some interesting events in the 54th Regiment, which arrived in Bombay harbour the other day in one of H. M.'s troopships :—

The *Liverpool Courier* gives an account of the marriage, on Sunday week, at the Curragh Camp, of ten couples—all the bridegrooms being gallant soldiers of the 54th, just on the point of leaving for India. Thirty-eight couples had been married during the preceding week. The ladies, whose ages ranged between eighteen and twenty-two, are described as "tiring, small-handed, neat-footed English girls, from Bristol, Manchester, Liverpool, York, London, &c.—places where the regiment has been quartered." They had "kept company" with the fine men of the 54th, and remained faithful, waiting for the time when the regiment should be ordered to India. At last the wished-for order was given, and with it permission to soldiers of seven years' honourable service to marry.—*Scotsman*, Oct. 28.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.

ANENT bathing, a writer in the *Madras Times* tells the following story, which, "as far as he knows," is "about as good in all its details" :—

Many years ago, in one of the numerous hill-stations in our Presidency, there lived a German missionary, who desired to let out his house for a few months on rent. A gentleman from the low country expressed his willingness to take it; and previous to his bringing up his family to the hills, came himself to inspect the house. The German gentleman received him, and conducted him over the house. Everywhere the visitor smelled a strange odour. Entering the drawing-room he exclaimed—"Dear me, Sir, there must be a dead musk-rat lying somewhere about." The drawing room was at once searched, but with no result! The visitor then went with the German gentleman into the bedroom :—still rose the terrible stench, impregnating the atmosphere! The visitor, thoroughly upset, rushed out into the lawn in the front of the house, followed by the astonished German. Here again the visitor threw up his hand, exclaiming, "Why even here I smell it!" A sudden smile of discovery now overspread the feature of the German missionary. "*Ach!*"—he exclaimed—"I now know why! It is MS! *I never can!*"

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury :—

A DISHONEST MANAGER OF A FIRM.

Beneechund Dhirujmull, a moonim or manager in the firm of Gunneshdas Crishnajee, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6,000, the moneys of the firm, and with criminal misappropriation of the moneys.

Mr. Scoble and Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Abraham, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Starling defended the prisoner.

Mr. Scoble, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were exceedingly short. The prisoner, a Marwaree, was employed in Bombay as the moonim or manager of the firm of Gunneshdas Crishnajee, the head-quarters of which were in Indore. He was sent down to Bombay in 1864 and continued to act as moonim for several years. For certain reasons, which the learned counsel said he need not mention to the jury, prisoner's master sent out two persons to Bombay in December 1868 to overhaul his accounts. The result of the investigation was that prisoner was dismissed. On the very day of his dismissal, he went to the firm of Govindjee Wullubjee and received a cash payment of Rs. 6,000 on account of his master's firm. He did not return to the office; and instead of paying the money to the cash-keeper of the firm, he made himself off and afterwards appeared at Indore, the head-quarters of the firm. The learned counsel said he would prove to the jury that prisoner did not account for the money he received and had never entered it in the books as paid. He was bound to pay that money to the head cashier of the firm or to account for it. He did not do so, but disappeared from Bombay. The facts were very short and simple, and the learned counsel imagined the jury would have very little difficulty, if any, in dealing with the case.

Panschund Tarachund said—I am the moonim of the firm of Gunnesh Crishnajee, which have their head firm at Indore. It is one of the largest Marwaree firms in Bombay. I know the prisoner. He was appointed moonim of the firm six or seven years ago, and he conducted the duties of the office four or five years. I was in Bombay some time during which prisoner was the moonim

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH JOUNPORE.

Those who visited Jounpore in its palmy days will remember it as one of the most interesting of the second class towns in the North-West Provinces. From the 13th to the 17th September the rain fell with unprecedented violence over the whole south-eastern corner of Oudh. At Jounpore the Goomtee rose 27 feet; about 8 feet of water flowed over the old bridge, and many of the lower suburbs were submerged to the depth of 15 and 20 feet. As the fatal flood swept by, it took with it the whole of the new town, the English quarter, the suburbs on the right and left bank, the street of hand some shops—in fact all but the buildings on the highest ground in the old town. Fortunately these include the fort, the great mosque, and the Atala mosque.

When the Lieutenant-Governor visited Jounpore on the 17th November, this great body of water had entirely passed away; but its traces were left behind written in such letters as it does not often fall to the lot of men to read. Wherever the eye turned, nothing but desolation met the view. . . . The demeanour of the people has been most admirable. The very people who followed in the Lieutenant-Governor's train in December, loudly clamourous against the income-tax, now sit resigned to their fate, and find the wrath of the elements less hard to bear. The only petitions that were heard from them were petitions to be at once allowed to begin to re-build.

This question of re-construction was the chief point which it was the object of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to decide. This flood is not the first of its kind, for we know that in 1774 the bridge was submerged to an almost equal depth. The site is therefore subject to inundation; and at the first blush it seemed as if it would be right to remove the town entirely from these low regions, and reconstruct a new city on the high ground, from which the old town has partly slipped away. But on examination this great idea turned out to be impracticable. The undertaking would be gigantic. Of the 8,000 houses that composed the city, nearly 5,000 are computed to have perished. And to lay out a town of 5,000 houses is a task from which our overworked officials may well shrink. The cost, too, would be enormous. The heart's desire and prayer of all the inhabitants was to be allowed to re-build on their old sites. It was decided accordingly that they should be allowed to re-build, and the announcement was received with the greatest satisfaction. The only pressure to be put on them is that where a man insists on rebuilding his house in certain quarters, which are in peculiarly dangerous proximity to even ordinary floods, aid from the State or from public charity will be refused him. A small number of sites also will be provided for, persons willing to remove in the neighbourhood of the future railway station.

Relief has been given by the district officers to the indigent who required food for their support, and temporary sheds have been run up to shelter them; but much yet remains to be done. Jounpore is a poor and decaying town, and of the 5,000 house owners who are homeless, a large number will be unable to restore their houses without assistance. We think them have made out a strong case for an appeal to the charity of the public. The greatness of the disaster and the impossibility of avoiding it, the poverty of the people and their patience under it, alike touch our sympathies, and call on us for help.—*Pioneer.*

MOUNTAIN TRAMWAY PROPELLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

DEAR SIR,—I am indebted to Mr. James Fitzjames, C.E., for an occasion to correct a general misconception as to the manner in which it is proposed to apply water-power to the Mountain Tramway Propeller, also for his interesting information relative to the tramways of the Niagara Falls of Brazil and Peru worked by water-power; but we need not look from home for examples of inclines thus worked—witness our mining localities. The mode of using water power at the Niagara Falls is most primitive, and has been practised by the Chinese from time immemorial in connection with mining operations, and at their works for preparation of agricultural produce. Twenty years ago a German patent was obtained for what was called an invention, though simply the old Chinese water-worked inclined way, the power being applied by a winding apparatus, and a rope for haulage.

The danger attending the haulage by ropes of loads up inclined tramways or railways has led to the abandonment, wherever practicable, of stationary inclines. I quite concur with Mr. Fitzjames as to the possibility of using water-power on a grand scale by winding machinery; and twenty years ago, when selecting the railway line on the Bhore Ghat, I submitted a design to my chief for a construction of that kind, including the conservation of the water in the Indrowne river for power. And in the present Ghat ascent my first design included stationary inclines. The project for the water-worked tramway was not entertained for several reasons; and the stationary inclines were rejected for a through locomotive incline at doubled cost in rock-cutting and tunnelling.

The Hydraulic Propeller on mountain tramways is locomotive, and was designed especially to avoid the necessity for rope haulage. The peculiar feature is a water wheel ascending an inclined tramway, worked by the water in a channel placed midway between the trams and below their level.

Hodgson's Patent wire-rope tramway would cost less, and in its form be more suitable for mountain stream courses than my tramway, and the waterpower would be equally available for the work; but the great objection is the use of rope for haulage, which has been the greatest hindrance to its extension.

I have been favored with communications from several persons—members of the Government service, Civil and Military Engineers, and others—on the subject of my invention, all most kindly intended, but evidently made under an erroneous impression that rope-haulage was included in the proposal for using the water-power of mountain streams; and I am therefore under an obligation to Mr. James Fitzjames for giving me an occasion to write publicly in reply to his letter, as it affords an opportunity for a general reply, and an explanation to those who are so kindly interested.

WILLIAM SANDEMAN, C. E.

NATIVE RAILWAY TRAVELLING ACCOMMODATION.

There can be no doubt that great as have been the advantages conferred upon India by the introduction of the railway system, the native is not yet inclined to regard it with the same degree of favour as the European. The average native finds it difficult to take care of his caste when subjected to the hustle and bustle that in the nature of things are inseparable from travelling by rail. The selfishness at the bottom of human nature convinces him that the advantage of the rail are too substantial to be overlooked; yet, on the other hand, his caste is an extremely delicate thing, and scarcely equal to the dirt and danger of a long journey. Seriously we have reason to believe, from the number of letters we receive from time to time, that the subject of railway accommodation for the more respectable class of natives has not received the attention at the hands of some of the railway authorities that doubtless it deserves. The reply usually made to these objections is that so long as a native, be he a Dhangar or a Dhome, pays the prescribed fare, the Brahmin has no right to consider his presence in the same carriage an intrusion, and doubtless it is difficult to dispute the position, regarding it solely from a business point of view. But the question is whether it is desirable in the interest of railways in this country, or whether it is expedient, knowing as we do the strength of caste traditions in the country, to aggravate a sore, when a few general instructions to railway servants and a simple arrangement of carriages might remove it altogether. Another complaint which seems to be not void of foundation and of considerable extent and of civility generally towards natives on the part of the railway employés. * * * Native passengers, in short, of all grades should be treated with courtesy, which is simply their due. It is quite possible that some of their grievances may be frivolous and unfounded; but, on the other hand, it is perfectly certain that there is large room for improvement.—*Indian Daily News.*

M. TAINE'S "NOTES ON ENGLAND."

(*Paris Temps.*)

XIV.—FRENCH WIT AND ENGLISH HUMOUR.

On this rich soil flourish many original varieties of talent, all differing in aspect from what they have among us, the one sort being of larger growth, the other being stunted and distorted. Let me first speak of the variety of talent which is commonly attributed to the French. I mean wit. This is the art of stating things in a pleasant way. My English friends think that it forms part of the French temperament. Sir Henry Bulwer writes in his "France, Social, Literary, and Political":—"I asked two little village boys, one seven the other eight years old, what they meant to be when they were men? Says one, 'I shall be the doctor of the village;' 'And you, what shall you be?' said I to the other; 'Oh! if brother's a doctor I'll be cured. He shall kill the people and I'll bury them—so we shall have the whole village between us.' At Besancon I once heard two soldiers who were lying on a slope talking together; the one rising up said: 'Come, it is time to begin work again.' His comrade answered, 'Pooh, lie quiet, our coppers will come all the same.' A German general relates in his memoirs that after a day's skirmish a French hussar, who was brought in prisoner, had a huge slash across his face. The general said, 'Have you received a sabre cut, my poor fellow?' 'Pooh, I was shaved too closely this morning,' was the reply. An ancient writer remarked that the two qualities most in fashion among the Gauls were courage and wit, and his Latin sentence exactly defines the two. Wit, or the art of conversation, the talent for coining apothegms, the liking for short, sharp, neat, impromptu, and happy phrases launched with gaiety or malice. Foreigners greatly admire this gift; they say that it is accompanied with taste, and that both of them are universal and developed among us. A little work-girl dresses well, has nice ways, and a pleasing address; a soldier and a workman are wide awake, circumspect, prepossessing in appearance, and they can take and give a joke; this is the Southern "inggenu," spontaneous, easy, brilliant. That of the North is far more hampered and back ward. In England a man belonging to the people is a lout, being a sensible lout at the best, while the members of the lower middle class are but Guys clad in gaudy apparel, a long course of training being necessary in order to refine them. Civilisation here is not natural, but acquired, and neither elegance nor beauty is to be found except among the upper class. Among us a trace of it is perceptible in all classes, and distinct diffuses much pleasure and embellishment over human existence.

So far as I can judge, the English do not know how to amuse themselves by means of conversation. A Frenchman recounts the happiest moment of his life the period after supper in the private society of well-educated and intelligent men. The brains of all present are then in a state of agitation and effervescence. They converse and think in unison about the same exalted subjects, skipping from one to another in short, pithy phrases, and their general ideas, briskly launched, flutter like a swarm of insects. In the space of two hours the untrammelled talk has made the tour of the globe. Each one contributes a condensation of his thoughts in a lasting or serious style, with exaggeration, a dash of paradox and play of fancy, without meaning his sallies to be literally interpreted, and seeking anything else than a relaxation for his mind. Philosophy, science, morals, art, literature, all the treasures of the human intellect are thus handled, not in heavy ingots, or in large sacks, but in pretty portable golden coins, beautifully engraved, and sparkling and jingling with a cheerful clink, as they are lightly manipulated by delicate fingers. It seems to be that these coins are rare in England, and that, in addition, they are not current. They are regarded as too thin; their alloy gives rise to suspicions. Far more readiness is shown in handing the rough and ponderous metal of which I have already spoken. The conversation indulged in is chiefly instructive; most frequently there is no conversation at all. Several inconveniences arise from this, and tedium is one of them; the mind wants entertainment. In Italy there are the opera and love-making, in Germany philosophy and music, in France the intellectual fireworks just described. Here, nothing is to be found except conscientious labour and useful production, assured and agreeable comfort. Happiness is not complete, however, when one enjoys a fine carriage, a well-appointed house, regular occupation, a seat in Parliament, and the prospect of a seat in Paradise, for amid all these good things, there are times when one yawns and feels depressed. Then the luggage is got ready, one steps on board a steamer, and proceeds in quest of change, of something to distract one's thoughts, of a glimpse of the sun.

As a compensation, the English make better after-dinner speeches than we do. Some of them may read every week in the newspapers; several are delivered at every dinner where politicians, geographers, political economists, and men of science meet together; at the dinners of the Corporation, at dinners given in honour of distinguished personages or of illustrious foreigners. I can recall one at which, although unworthy of the honour, I was present in company of one of my French friends, a celebrated traveller. After dinner the chairman first proposed the Queen's health, and then the healths in turn of several persons present, saying, "I have the honour to propose the health of our eminent guest," so and so; then added a few sentences of praise, uttering the whole with grave cordiality, enlivened here and there with humour. For my part, I greatly admired the happy way in which he spoke, and especially the avoidance of what might weary his hearers. After the guest's health had been drunk he rose and replied: "I thank the gentlemen present and our worthy chairman for the flattering distinction," &c. Then followed some details, varying with the traveller's experience. The explorer of the Nile promised to join the first expedition sent forth to discover the sources of that river. The Arctic traveller said that his capacity for wintering amid ice had been developed by the hardy system of English education, and by early devotion to field-sports. The Colonist from Western Australia remarked that the place was well adapted for an English colony. Moreover, each guest went to a little more lucid exposition of the Saxon race, the spread of English civilization, the future of humanity, the advance of science. All present applauded by beating the table with their knives or hands; some cries of "Hear, hear," were uttered; and once, two or three, four hurrahs were raised; some stood on their chairs and saluted the speaker by raising their glasses; the feeling of good fellowship became contagious and the excitement was at its height. To this rather loud orchestra the successive speeches formed appropriate solos; the common-places of which they were composed were not misplaced; they did not repel by their coarseness, weary by their heaviness, nor shock by their solemnity—at least the English table companions were attuned to the occasion. My friend the French traveller would not join in the chorus; he whispered a request in the chairman's ear to be dispensed from making a speech. I asked him, "Why do you shirk your turn?" "Because either they would think what I should say was in bad taste, or else I should think so myself." He disliked spun-out sentences; thinking it affectation to indulge in them, especially at dessert; he preferred to launch a neat phrase, to carry on a jesting conversation with his neighbour, smilingly and in an undertone, to shadow forth his ideas. Here one does not hint a thing, but gives a detailed explanation, one likes to have it developed and emphasized; even at table one submits to the labour and burden of this. I suppose that they derive pleasure from having their nerves braced and their wills influenced by a collective excitement: a dinner of this sort is akin to a meeting, and ends more or less formally in resolutions, subscriptions, in a propaganda and in action.

A slashing journal affirms that no one can speak French without lying; the tongue exaggerates. "A thousand thanks." "I am enchanted with it," "A charming man." It is forgotten, however, that the hearer takes off the necessary discount. The truth is, that our speech and our written style are filled with indications, half-expressed meanings, and nice distinctions. It seems to me that La Fontaine, Madame de Sévigné, Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Courier cannot be perfectly translated into English. Their perfume evaporates, their grace fades, their vivacity becomes heavy. A reviewer lately found fault with Renan's "Vie de Jesus" on account of the "beautiful ambiguous sentences which appeared to express a point delicately, and expressed two contradictory things." Many English do not understand these refinements, and they charge our literature with falsity because their literary sense is obtuse. We can reply to them, in turn, that they cannot discuss without threatening one another with their fists. Their literary disputes are conducted with extraordinary virulence; in France the same style of discussion would lead to daily duels. Happily they consider that duelling is absurd, and that no defamatory piece of writing justifies an appeal to arms. Their debates resemble their boxing-matches; the combatants, having in turn mauled and knocked each other down, shake hands and bear no malice. After several months of reading of this kind, one becomes accustomed to it, and ends by finding that the plainness of the language is fully counterbanced by the frankness of the accent, by the strength of the conviction, by the solidity of the reasoning, by the sincerity of the indignation, by the manly and sustained tone of the eloquence. It matters not if French wit be wanting; they have a form of it for their own use, which is indeed far from agreeable, but is entirely original, is powerful, poignant, and even slightly bitter in taste, like their national beverages. They call it "humour;" generally it is the pleasantry of a man who, though joking, maintains his gravity. It abounds in the writings of Swift, Fielding, Sterne, Dickens, Thackeray, and Sydney Smith; and in this particular the "Book of Snobs" and "Peter Plymley's Letters" are masterpieces. Much of it, more racy of the soil and rough in quality, is to be found in Carlyle. Sometimes it leads to buffoonery, sometimes to studied sarcasm. It powerfully affects the nerves, and becomes lastingly imprinted on the memory. It is the product of imaginative drollery, or of concentrated indignation. It delights in striking contrasts and in unexpected disguises. It clothes madness in the garments of reason, or reason in the garments of madness. Heinrich Heine, Aristophanes, Rabelais, and Montesquieu, at times, are those out of England who have been most largely endowed with it. Still there is a foreign element which must be abstracted from the three last. French sprightliness, joy, gaiety is a kind of good wine only grown in the lands of the sun. In its insular and pure state it always leaves an after-taste of vinegar. The man who jests here is seldom kindly and is never happy; he feels and forcibly censures the inequalities of life. This yields him no amusement, for he suffers inwardly and is irritated. In order to study oddities carefully, and deliberately sustain a piece of irony, it is necessary to be continuously affected by sadness and indignation. Perfect examples of this style must be sought for in the works of great writers, yet it is so indigenous that it is daily met with in ordinary conversation, in literature, in political discussions, and it is the current coin of *Punch*. The following is a specimen taken at random from an old number. It is a "Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to a member of Parliament." "House of Commons Library.—Dear Sir,—Lord P. has handed me the letter in which you inform him that the session is drawing to a close, that you have given to his lordship's policy a support alike judicious and unceasing, and that your services merit a recognence in the shape of a place. In reply to your letter I beg leave to remark that your first proposition is the only one about which her Majesty's Government has the pleasure to agree with you, and for my own part, I have honour to be, dear sir, your very faithful and obedient servant."

Do you like ale? Drink it, your palate will become habituated to it; as a beverage it is wholesome and, on the whole, strengthening. So is English humour.

MR. GLADSTONE AT GREENWICH.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE WORKING CLASS.

Now, gentlemen, I am drawing very near my close, but I must still refer to a sentiment which undoubtedly has been more perceptible during the present year than I have noticed it in a good many former years—I mean a suspicion on the part of many members of the working class that they are not governed as they ought to be, and that their interests are not properly considered. I won't enter on the particular causes connected with the state of Europe which may go far to account for this sentiment; but I will venture to say this, that I think the working man will do well briefly and calmly to review the history with respect to himself of the last 18 years. I might take a longer, but I take that period because it enables me to present results in a tolerably simple form, and because it is the period within which I have been most intimately conversant with the number of questions in which the welfare of the masses of the community is deeply and directly concerned. Now, within those 18 years what has occurred affecting all classes of the community, but specially and more than all others affecting the working mass of the people? In the first place, perfectly free access has been given for the entry into our ports of everything the working man can want from whatever quarter of the world—I mean perfectly free, whether as regards prohibitions or as regards protective duties. In the second place, he has seen removed during these 18 years an amount of taxation which I will not undertake and it is not necessary at this moment to state minutely, but I will venture to say that of taxation upon commodities he has seen removed within that period something like £15,000,000 or £20,000,000 sterling per annum. This remission of taxation in which he is so specially interested has not been purchased by an augmentation of the burdens upon other classes, because the Income-tax, although it is higher now than I wish to see it—namely, 5d. in the pound—is now one penny lower than it was 18 years ago, before these £15,000,000 of taxes were removed. Well, within these 18 years he has been invested with the Parliamentary franchise, and he now sees himself at a point where he may reasonably hope that before he is six or eight months older he will be protected in the free exercise of that franchise by means of the Ballott. (Cheers.) The Parliament has passed an Act which aims at securing for all his children, under all circumstances, a good primary education, and which provides that if unhappily he be unable himself to meet the cost it shall be defrayed for him by the State and by his wealthier neighbours. While this provision has been made for primary education endeavours have been made through reforming the Universities and the Abolition of Tests, and through an extensive dealing with the public and grammar schools of the country, to establish the whole of our schools in a hierarchy of classes, one description of education above the other; so that wherever there is in the boy a capacity to rise he may with facility pass on from point to point and may find open to him the road to distinction. (Cheers.) But education would not be of great use to the people unless the materials of study were accessible. Therefore at no small cost of political effort the material of paper has been set free from duty, and every restriction in stamp or otherwise upon the Press has been removed, and the consequence has been the creation of a Press which for the lowness of its price, for the general excellence—aye, for the general wisdom and moderation with which it is written, and for the vast extent of its circulation, I might almost venture to call it not only an honour to the nation, but the wonder of the world. (Cheers.) And in order that the public service might be indeed the public service—in order that we might not have among the civil officers of the State that which we had complained of in the Army—namely, that the service was not the property of the nation, but of the officers—we have now been enabled to remove the barriers of nomination, patronage, jobbing, favouritism in whatever form (cheers); and every man belonging to the people of England, if he so please to fit his children for the position of competing for places in the public service, may do it entirely irrespective of the question what is his condition in life or the amount of means with which he may happen to be or not to be blessed. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I say confidentially in the face of the working community I see before me, in the ears of all who hear me, and to the minds of all who may pay the least attention to my words through any other medium, that when in the period I have described measures like these have been achieved—illegible there may remain much to be done—I am the last to deny it, I am the first to admit it; but there is some reason to look with patience and indulgence on a system under which such results have been accomplished (cheers); some reason for that loyalty to the Throne (cheers) and that attachment to the law which are the happy characteristics of the people of this country. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, while I would impose upon the Government and the Legislature every burden that they are in their own nature capable of bearing in my own mind they are not your friends, but they are your enemies in fact, though not in intention, who teach you to look to the Legislature for the radical removal of the evils that afflict human life. I read but a few days ago in a questionable book verses that, I think, contain much good sense, and I will read them to you:—

"People throughout the land,
"Join the one social band,
"And save yourselves.
"If you would happy be,
"Free from all slavery,
"Banish all knavery,
"And save yourselves."

(Cheers.) It is the individual mind and conscience, it is the individual character on which mainly human happiness or misery depends. (Cheers.) The social problems that confront us are many and formidable. Let the Government labour to its utmost, let the Legislature labour days and nights in your service; but, after the very best has been attained and achieved, the question whether the English father is to be father of a happy family and the centre of an united home is a question which must depend mainly upon himself. (Cheers.) And those who propose to you—whoever they may be—schemes like those seven points of which I have spoken; those who promise to the dwellers in towns that every one of them shall have a house and garden, free air, with ample space to play; who tell you that there shall be markets for selling at wholesale prices retail quantities—I won't say are impostors, because I have no doubt they are sincere; but I will say they are quacks (cheers); they are deluded and beguiled by a spurious philanthropy, and when they ought to give you substantial, even if they are humble and modest boons, they are endeavouring, perhaps without their own consciousness, to delude you with fanaticism, and offering to you a fruit which, when you attempt to taste it, will prove to be but ashes in your mouths. (Cheers.) No, gentlemen, what we have to ask ourselves are questions which depend on ourselves individually, in the main, to answer—how are the ravages of strong drink to be arrested? (Cheers.) In an age when, from year to year, more and more women are becoming self-dependent members of the community, how, without tampering with the cardinal laws that determine providentially their position in the world, are we to remove the serious social inequalities under which I, for one, think they labour? (Cheers.) How, in a country where wealth accumulates with such vast rapidity, are we to check the growth of luxury and selfishness on the one hand, and, in opinion? How are we to secure to labour its due honour? I mean not only to the labour of the hands, but to the labour of the man with any and all the faculties which God has given him. (Cheers.) How are we to make ourselves believe, and how are we to bring the country to believe, that in the sight of God and man labour is honourable and idleness is contemptible? (Cheers.) Depend upon it, gentlemen, I do but speak the serious and solemn truth when I declare that beneath the political questions that are found on the surface lie these deeper and more searching questions that enter into the breast and strike home to the conscience and mind of every man; and it is upon the solution of these questions that the worthiness of England must depend. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I use the words of a popular poet when I give vent to this sentiment of hope with which, for one, I venture to look forward to the future of this country. He says—

"The sentient virtue is not dead, and long may it endure,
"May wealth in England"—

and I am sure he means by wealth that higher sense of it, prosperity and sound prosperity—

"May wealth in England never fail, nor pity for the poor."

(Cheers. May strength and the means of material prosperity never be wanting to us; but it is far more important that there shall not be wanting the disposition to use those means aright. Gentlemen, I shall go from this meeting, having given you the best account of my position in my feeble power, within the time and under the circumstances of the day—I shall go from this meeting strengthened by the comfort of your kindness and your indulgence to resume my humble share in public labours. No motive will more operate upon me, in stimulating me to the discharge of duty, than the gratitude with which I look back upon the, I believe, unexampled circumstance under which you made me your representative. (Cheers.) But I shall endeavour—I shall make it my hope—to show that gratitude less by words of idle compliment or hollow flattery than by manful endeavour, according to the measure of my gifts, humble as they may be, to render service to a Queen that lives in the hearts of the people (cheers), and to a nation with respect to which I will say that, through all posterity, whether it be praised or whether it be blamed; whether it be acquitted or whether it be condemned, it will be acquitted or condemned upon this issue, of having made a good or a bad use of the most splendid opportunities; of having turned to proper account or failed to turn to account the powers, the energies, the faculties which rank the people of this little island as among the few great nations that have stamped their name and secured their fame among the greatest nations of the world.

The right hon. gentleman retired amid universal applause.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

THE *Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab*, of the 6th October, in its column of local news, reviews the proposal of the chaplain of Lahore to build a new church for the station, on the ground of the mausoleum at Anarkali, where the church now is, being ill-suited for the purpose. The editor supports the chaplain's views, and traces the history of the mausoleum, with a view to show that it is not a fit place for a church. Different stories are related concerning the name Anarkali by which the mausoleum as well as the bazaar in its vicinity passes. According to some, it was the name of a princess in Jahangir's time; while others say that Anarkali was a beautiful handmaid with whom Selim fell in love, and in the end, the king Akbar becoming aware of the fact, was buried alive. These stories may or may not be true; but this much is at least certain, that the woman after whose name the building is called lived in the time of the Emperor Jahangir or Shah Jahan; that Jahangir or some other prince was madly in love with her; and that her death took place under such mournful circumstances as broke the heart of the fond lover, and led him in the height of his passion and love for the princess, who was no more, to compose the following couplet, and have it engraved on her tombstone:—

"Ta siyámat shukr gopam kirdagár-i-khash ra:
Ah gar man báz binam rú e yár-i-khesh-rá."

(Oh! could I see again the face of my angel, for ever would I repeat thanks to the Almighty!)

FIELD MARSHAL SIR GEORGE POLLOCK.

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